



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ligion for Economics," while the last section (pp. 337-437) contains some unprofitable, remote theorizing of doubtful correctness and somewhat contradictory of the earlier sections, concerning the Jews as a race. The book contains 30 pages of bibliographical notes, citing authorities for all the author's statements, and convenient headings, rendering his enormous research along un-beaten tracks readily available to other students. The style is animated and interesting.

MAX J. KOHLER.

New York.

*The First Book of World Law. A Compilation of the International Conventions to which the Principal Nations are Signatory, with a Survey of their Significance.* By RAYMOND L. BRIDGMAN. Published for the World Peace Foundation. (Boston: Ginn and Company. 1911. Pp. iv, 308. \$1.65.)

This book is a successor to the author's previously published small volume entitled *World Organization*, which supports the thesis that a declaration of principles implying world organization and involving the beginnings of an actual world government with a legislative, judicial and executive department, has already been made. In the present volume, these ideas are further elaborated.

The world legislature which has been inaugurated with the Hague conference was foreshadowed by treaty-making powers such as negotiated the peace of Westphalia in 1643, the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the Treaty of Paris in 1763, and the Congress of Vienna in 1815. World law consists of agreements and conventions formulated by representatives of sovereign states and the beginnings of a world executive are discovered in the officials appointed to carry out such conventions as are made through international agreement. The best example of a world executive instanced is that of the permanent secretary at Bern, Switzerland, of the Universal Postal Union. The beginnings of a world court are considered as having been definitely made by the Hague conference, the first of which established the Hague court of arbitration, and more especially by the second Hague conference, which established an international prize court, "which promises to be the historical germ of the world's judiciary."

The international conventions which have been collected by Bridgman as chapters for this *First Book of World Law* are more and other than merely international law; they are real world law, being the expression of the general will of the world (administrative world law, might we not call them). The conventions here collected and interpreted represent the unconscious but real and corporate unit of mankind, which, in the stress of economic causes, have been formulated for the accomplishment of certain tasks the performance of which our industrial civilization has rendered imperative. The striking predominance of the economic element in the make-up of this code of world law is manifest on examination of the main topics of the book. Six of the twenty-two topics are general in their nature, devoted to the discussion of the meaning of world organization, world law, antecedents of the world legislature, the world judiciary, the world executive, and a general consideration of peace and good will. The remaining sixteen chapters are devoted to topics which are essentially economic in their scope and purpose; namely, the universal postal union, the world law in arbitration, world law concerning navigation, disarmament, the world's prime meridian, the Geneva convention for the sea, international sanitation, protection of industrial property, protection of submarine cables, repression of the slave trade and restriction of certain importations into Africa (this, of course, has a moral purpose, but so have many other economic topics), trade in white women, international institute of agriculture, international red cross, bureau of weights and measures, wireless telegraphy, exchange of documents (for the promotion of information including scientific and literary publications).

This book should receive a hearty welcome because it contains in convenient form important material which apart from it can be found only in widely scattered sources.

ISAAC A. LOOS.

*The State University of Iowa.*

*Die schweizerische Maschinenindustrie und ihre Entwicklung in wirtschaftlicher Beziehung.* By B. LINCKE. (Frauenfeld: Huber Buchhandlung. 1911. Pp. vii, 218. 4.50 m.)

This work is an account of the development of machine